The Liberty of the Gospel explained, and recommended.

## SERMON

Preached before the

## Incorporated SOCIETY

FOR THE

PROPAGATION of the Gospel in Foreign Parts;

AT THEIR
ANNIVERSARY MEETING
IN THE

Parish Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, On Friday the 15th of February, 1716.

By THOMAS HAYLEY, A. M. Canon Residentiary of Chichester, and Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty.

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February 15. 1716.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Society.

Liberty of the Collect explained,

ORder'd, That the Thanks of the Society be given to the Reverend Mr. Hayley, for his Sermon preached this Day before the Society; And that he be defired to Print the fame.

DAVID HUMPHREYS, Secretary.

MERCHANICAL TO A CONTROLL

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## GALATIANS V. Ver. 1.

Stand fast therefore in the Liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not intangled again with the Yoke of Bondage.

End of the Gospel, and the great

End of the Gospel, and the gracious

Design of our Saviour's coming
into the World; which was, to pro-Isai.61.1.

claim Liberty to the Captives, and to
rescue Mankind from a State of spiritual Bondage.

And we read further in them, the great Care,
and Vigilance, and Fidelity, of the first Planters

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of Christianity; how watchful they were, to guard the Disciples against all unnecessary Impositions, either upon their Faith, or Practice; and how Acts 20. Industrious, to declare unto them all the Counsel

of God.

A most useful and necessary Instruction arises from hence, to all such as are engaged in Propagating the Gospel Abroad, and in Preaching of it at Home, and by which both of them ought to regulate their Conduct; Which is, to press nothing, as necessary, upon the Belief of Mankind, but what is plainly and evidently Revealed; to make the BIBLE, and the BIBLE ALONE, their great and constant Rule; and to discard all Fondness for any particular Sett of Disputable Systematical Dostrines. Then shall we truly follow Apostolical Practice, and be no Preachers of our selves, but of Christ Jesus the Lord, and shew our selves 2 Cor.4.5. the Servants of Mankind for Jesus sake.

I hope therefore, I may, in some measure, answer the Design of our present Solemnity, and forward the Great and Good Work which this Society is engaged in, if I take Occasion from the Text to lay before you, the Nature of that Religion which we are endeavouring to Propagate, and the Duty of those Missionaries, by whose pious and prudent Labours we hope to bring the

Heathen

Heathen into Christ's Inheritance, and the utmost parts Psal. 2.8.

of the Earth into his Possession.

The Occasion of my Text, was an Attempt made by some Judaizing Teachers, in the Apostle's Daies, to impose Circumcission, as necessary to Salvation, upon the Gentile Converts. Thus we read, Acts 15. 1. That at Antioch, the Place where the Disciples were first call'd Christians, certain Men Acts 16. came down from Judea, and taught the Brethren, and said, Except ye be Circumcis'd after the manner of Moses, ye cannot be sav'd. So prone are Mankind to run into Arbitrary and Superstitious Observances in Religion! And so careful ought the Lovers of Truth, and of solid Virtue, to be, to guard against them!

The Apostles set themselves every where, with great Industry, to oppose this Error, as having a Tendency to undermine Christianity it self. St. Paul, in particular, tells the Galatians, at the Verse immediately following my Text, That is Gal. 5.2. they were Circumcised, Christ would prosit them nothing. He lets them know, that the Christian Religion had exempted them, not only from that Rite, but from all the other Ceremonial parts of the Jewish Law; Insomuch that neither the Gentile Converts were obliged to take it upon them, not the Converted Jews themselves any longer to observe it. He bids them therefore, Stand fast in that Liberty which

the Gospel allow'd them, and not bring an Unnecessary Burden upon themselves, by puting such Ads 13. a Yoke upon their own Necks, as neither their Fathers, nor Themselves, were able to bear.

From my Text then, I shall beg leave to observe to you, the following Particulars.

- I. The great Excellency of the Christian Religion, in that it has establish'd Mankind in Liberty, and free'd them from Bondage.
- II. The Duty of the Preachers and Propagaters of the Gospel, who should, after the Example of our Apostle, labour to preserve it in its primitive Purity; especially considering the many Corruptions of it, and Additions to it, which latter Ages have introduc'd. And lastly,
- III. I shall take Notice of some particular Duties incumbent upon all Christians, which do necessarily result from a just Reslection upon the Whole. And shall conclude with an Application more peculiarly regarding our Selves of this Nation, as we have the Christian Religion in great Purity established among us, and as

we are Associated to propagate it in the remotest parts of the yet Unconverted World.

I begin with the first.

I. The great Excellency of the Christian Religion, in that it has establish'd Mankind in Liberty,

and free'd them from Bondage.

The World, when our Lord Jesus Christ appear'd in the Flesh, was universally over-run with Ignorance and Error; Vice and Wickedness had invaded it on the one hand, and Formality and Superstition had possessed it on the other. The Heathen had not the Knowledge of God's Law, and the Tews had groffy corrupted it; But when the Sun of Righteousness arose, he was a Light to lighten the Luke 2. Gentiles, and the Glory of God's People Ifrael. He came, not to destroy the Law or the Prophets, Matt. 5. but to fulfil them; To explain to the Gentiles, the just Bounds and Obligations of the Natural Law; and to shew the Jews, the Emptiness and In-Sufficiency of their Ritual and Ceremonial Wor-(hip; from all further Observance of which they were, by the publication of the Gospel, discharg'd.

Hence it is, that the Gospel of Christ is, by St. James, call'd, the perfect Law of Liberty. And St. Paul, James 1. writing to the Romans, tells them, that they had 25. not received the Spirit of Bondage again to Fear, Rom. 8.

but 15.

but the Spirit of Adoption, whereby they were Rom. 8. brought into the glorious Liberty of the Children of God; He shews them, that there is no Condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus; Because the Law of the Spirit of Life, hath made them free from the Law of Sin and Death. In other places of John 3. Scripture 'tis call'd Light; And Believers are ftyl'd, I Theff. Children of Light, and of the Day; and are said to 1 Pet. 2.9. be call'd out of Darkness. All which is spoken in relation to that gross Ignorance, and those habitual Corruptions, in which the Gentiles were involv'd, before the Gospel Truths were revealed to them, whereby their Understandings were enlightned, and their Manners reform'd, and themselves fet at Liberty from the Power, as well as free'd from the Punishment of their Sins. Thus the Gos-

Luke 1. pel gave Light to them that sat in Darkness, and 79. in the shadow of Death, and has guided our feet into

the way of Peace.

And as to the State of the Jews before their Conversion to Christianity; Their Worship confisted in so many burdensome Rites, and such a Number of superficial and external Performances, that their Religion it self was a kind of Slavery; And the Precepts of it are call'd, Weak and Beg-Gal. 4.9. garly Elements, that gender'd to Bondage, under which the Observers of them were kept, and shut up, as it Gal. 3.23. were, as Prisoners, till Faith came, and rescued them

them from the Law, that Schoolmaster, which was Gal. 3. to bring them to Christ, who made them all Children 26,

of God, and Heirs of Salvation.

Thus has the Gospel instructed us in the true Nature, both of God, and of our Duty. That God is 30:4.24: a Spirit, and that they who worship him, must worship him in Spirit, and in Truth; That no Superficial external Performances are, in Themselves, of any Value in his sight; But, that its the Heart, and Affections, the inward Bent and Tendency of the Mind, that He chiefly regards in all our Services.

When therefore the Soul of a Man is throughly season'd with the true Spirit of the Christian Religion, his Zeal will not rest upon a bare Modal Wor-ship, and carry him no surther than the Formalities of Religion; No! This will lift up his Thoughts to the Highest Heavens, and make him contemplate upon the Infinite Perfections of the Great God; Whom he will look upon, as the Eternal Source and Original of all Being, as the Gracious Preserver of Men and Angels, and as the ultimate Scope and End of all our Actions; Insomuch that he will be able to use the Psalmist's Expostulation, and truly say, with him, Whom have I in Heapsal. 73. Wen but Thee, and there is none upon Earth, that I 24. desire in Comparison of Thee.

And to a like exalted Degree of Brotherly Affetion towards Each other, the Gospel Truths would

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naturally

naturally lead us, did we but let them have their full Influence upon us. They would divest our Minds of all Narrow and confind Notions of Love, and Friendship, which tie down a Man's Regard and Concern to those only of his own Nation, or Country, or Kindred. We should from hence be instructed, that the Christian's Neighbourhood has no other Bounds set it, than the Confines of the Earth it self, that all Mankind are Brethren by Nature, and that all Christians are more strictly United by Grace; That, consequently, Compassion and Love are Debts, naturally due, to every one that carries about with him any share of our Creator's Image, as being Children of the Same common Parent; And that the Highest degreee of mutual Affection should knit together the Hearts of those, who are already Spiritually United to Christ, as Members of his Mystical Body, the Church, and as having a joynt-Interest in the Merits of Him, their one common Redeemer.

Thus again, The Doctrines of Christianity, if duly attended to, would regulate and reform every thing that were amiss in the private Conduct of our own Lives; By giving us a just Dominion over our selves, and not suffering any unreasonable Passion to disquiet us, or Brutish Lust to enslave us. From hence we should learn, that to be immers'd in sensual Enjoyments, and to spend our whole

whole time in the pursuit only of Bodily Gratifications, is but a poor Employment for a Reasonable Being; That it is the chief Business of the Rational Life to moderate and subdue the turbulent Motions of the Sensitive Appetite; That to live up to the strictest Rules of Right Reason, is to advance our selves to the Heighth and Perfection of Humane Nature; And that an Entire Conquest over all the irregular Tendencies of our Stubborn Wills, and Vicious Affections, is to make our selves truly free, Rom. 8.

and more than Conquerors.

Such as these are the Thoughts which the Purity of the Christian Religion would inspire us with ; It would give us just apprehensions both of our State and Obligations, in whatever Capacity we confider'd our selves; Whether in relation to God, our Neighbour, or our felves. With respect to God, That we are frail dependent Creatures, the Work of his Hands; that we owe our very Being to his Power, our Substance to his Providence, and all our Happiness to his Bounty; And that consequently, all Obedience, and all Acknowledgements, muit be due to Him, the Source and Origin of all; And we must glorify God, in our Body, and in 1 Cor. 6. our Spirit, which are God's, as the Apostle directs US.

With respect to onr Neighbour, That he is our Brother; that he is the Servant, and the Subject, B 2

of God; that he bears our Creator's Image; And Rom. 14. that he is one for whom Christ dy'd; And that, upon all these accounts, therefore, he has a Right

to our Justice, Affection, and Respect.

With Regard to our selves, that we are Reasonable Beings, that we have Immortal Souls, and that they are both capable of, and defign'd for, very great Degrees of Happiness in a future State; And that, therefore, it behoves us to foar above the Objects of Sense, and to look beyond these poor Earthly Enjoyments, left we should forfeit the Privileges of our High-Birth, dishonour our Heavenly Parentage, and by making Choice of these 2 Cor. 4. temporal things, as our Portion, finally lose the things

18. that are Eternal.

These are the free Principles of the Christian Religion, and are what our Apostle in another 1 Cor 3. place calls, Gold, Silver, and precious Stones, built upon the Foundation, which is the only Foundation,

Jesus Christ; And they are such as will abide the Fiery Tryal, when the Wood, and the Hay, and the Stubble, shall be burnt up. Thefe, therefore, St. Paul exhorts his Galatians to adhere to, and to direct their Actions by, and not to relapse again, either into the Formal Ceremonious Observances, of their Jewish State, or into the gross Ignorance, and Corruptions, and Idolatries, of their Gentile one; But to take care, to keep themselves from coming under the Yoke of the One, or into the Bondage of the other. Which brings me to the Second Particular I propos'd to consider, viz.

II. The Duty of the Preachers and Propagaters of the Gospel, who should, after the Example of our Apostle, labour to preserve it in its primitive Purity; especially considering the many Corruptions of it, and Additions to it, which latter

Ages have introduc'd.

The very Titles and Characters which are given to the Preachers of the Gospel, in the Books of the New Testament, do sufficiently intimate, and point out, their Duty to them. In that they are call'd the Ministers of Christ, and of God, 'tis fignify'd, that they are not to be look'd upon as the Authors of our Salvation, but as Officers only, who may be Helpful and Subservient to it; And that, consequently, they are not of themselves to constitute and prescribe the Laws of the Christian Covenant, but to publish only, and declare them. And hence the Apostle to the Corinthians expostulates with them, Who then is Paul, and who is 1 Cor. 3; Apollo, but Ministers by whom ye Believ'd, even as the Lord gave to every Man? And he elswhere tells them upon what Foundation he went, in the Correction of some Irregularities and Abuses, which they had run into, in the Celebration of the Lord's Supper; For, says he, I have receiv'd of the Lord,

Lord, that which also I deliver'd unto you. Happy would it have been for the Christian Church, if every Successor of the Apostles, had neither claim'd any other Authority, nor preach'd any other Dostrine, than what had been receiv'd from the Lord, to be delivered to us! The grossest Idolatry could never then have crept into this Holy Ordinance, nor the grossest Superstition have defac'd the Purity of the Christian Worship.

2 Cor. 5. Thus likewise, the Characters of being Ambassa1 Cor. 4. dours for Christ, and Stewards of the Mysteries of

God, which are given to the Ministers of the Gospel, do both intimate to them, That they ought to have a great regard to the Extent of their Commission, and to the Discharge of their Trust. For Ambassadours must regulate their Conduct, according to the Powers and Instructions they receive; And moreover it is required in Stew-ver. 2. ards, that a Man be found Faithful, as the Apostle

fays.

Now the Ministers of the Gospel can never better answer these High Characters, or consult their own Dignity, than thus to keep within the Bounds of their Heavenly Commission, to preach the plain and Naked Truths of the Christian Religion, and to leave all Worldly and Political Disputes to the Persons conversant in them, and to whom they properly belong. Thus would they become

able Ministers of the New Testament; They would 2 Cor. 3. by such a Conduct, render both their Persons Acceptable, and their Doctrines Powerful. The Authority of their Master, would then accompany the publication of his Laws; Their Speaking 1 Pet. 4. would be as the Oracles of God; And it would be at the exceeding great Peril, and even the Loss of the Salvation, of all those who should contemptuously refuse to Hear, and to Obey. For we find this most solemn Sanction, given by our Saviour Himself, when he at first issu'd out his Commissions to the Preachers of the Gospel, Luk. 10. 16. He that heareth you, heareth me; and He that despiseth you, despiseth me ; And He that despiseth me, despiseth Him that sent me. And again, in another Place, he says, Go ye unto all the World, and preach Mark 16. the Gospel to every Creature; He that Believeth, and 15, 16. is Baptized, shall be sav'd; And He that Believeth not, shall be Damned.

A most dreadful Sentence this! which our Lord has already pronounc'd against Insidelity; And which he will hereaster Consirm, against all Unbelievers, who shall have been found obstinately to have rejected the Evidences of the Christian Religion; At that Day, when he shall be 2 These revealed from Heaven, with his mighty Angels, In standing Fire, taking Vengeance on their that know 9. not God, and that obey not his Gospel; Who shall be

punish d

punish'd with Everlasting Destruction, from the Presence of the Lord, and from the Glory of his Power.

And as there is this severe Denunciation against all those who disregard the Ministers of the Gospel, and reject their Doctrine, whilst they act within the Bounds of their Commission; So likewise is there as dreadful a Wo pronounc'd against the Ministers themselves, if they abuse the Powers they are intrusted with, and impose upon the Consciences of their Hearers, by publishing their own mistaken Opinions, and erroneous Decisions, as the true Doctrines of Christianity, and then requiring Men to Believe them, as strictly and explicitly, as the necessary Truths of the Gospel, and with Threats of the same Punishment upon their Refulal.

But Wise and understanding Christians will not be thus frighten'd, out of their Senses, and out of the Truth, by such Imaginary Thunderbolts; When they are sure they have the Gospel on their side, they need not be much concern'd at such groundless Terrors. For all the Artillery of Human Anathema's for the Establishment of Error, can do no Execution upon the Professors of the Truth; They will, indeed, have a satal Esset, when they are turn'd, as they shall be, upon the Enemies of it; for they will draw down the Divine Vengeance upon their Heads. Our Apostle has already,

already, at the beginning of this Epistle, in a most solemn manner, pronounc'd their Doom; Though Gal. 1.8. We, says he, or an Angel from Heaven, preach any other Gospel unto you, than that which we have preach'd unto you, let him be Accurs'd. And he repeats the Sentence, in the next Verse, to make it the more Awful; As we Said before, so say we now again, If any ver. 9. Man preach any other Gospel unto you, then that ye have receiv'd, let him be Accurs'd. He speaks this with respect to chose who would have impos'd Circumcision upon the Gentile Converts; But it stands with equal Force against the Addition of any other unnecessary Articles in Christianity; which is directly to alter the Terms of the Christian Covenant, and to be guilty of what the Apostle here calls, the preaching of another Gospel.

Now if Believers were so early perverted from the Simplicity of the Gospel, as that the Apostle could, even in his own Daies, complain of their Defection; and say, I marvel, that ye are so soon ver. 6. remov'd from him that call'd you into the Grace of Christ, unto another Gospel; It is the less to be wonder'd at, if in these Latter Ages there should appear occasion for a more Universal Complaint. And indeed, so numerous have been the Additions, and so groß the Corruptions, that have overspread the Face of the Christian Church, That, at the Time of the Reformation, to be Baptiz'd

into,

into, what was then ftyl'd, the Catholick Church, was, strictly speaking, to be call'd unto another Gospel. And though it has pleas'd God, to enlighten the Understandings of some few Communities of Christians, who have Protested against these Corruptions, and profess the Gospel, as

Ep. 4.21. the Truth is in Jefus; Yet there are greater Numbers still involved in this dark State of Spiritual Bondage; and are under the Influence and Directions of such Guides, as have corrupted the whole Mass of Christianity, and have chang'd the Simplicity of the Gospel, and the plain Duties of the Christian Religion, into what is little better than Jewish Superstition, or Gentile Idolatry; Infomuch that they can neither Read the Scriptures, or Pray to God, or Receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, as they ought, without either incurring the Censure of their Governours, or falling under the Displeasure of God. For the BIBLE, that Key of Knowledge, is taken from them; And Saints and Angels are become the John, 17. Objects of their Prayers, instead of the One on-

ly true God, whom they ought to invocate, 1 Tim. 2. through the alone Mediation of Jefus Christ;

And the Cup is not only deny'd them, in the Celebration of the Lord's Supper, contrary to the Original Institution of it, but is made, together with the Bread then distributed, the Object of

Adora-

Adoration; And thereby a plain Institution of Jesus Christ, is turn'd into a direct Act of Idolatry. Now, Beloved, These things ought not so James 3. to be. And therefore I shall beg leave, to proceed to my Third general Head; under which I am to take Notice,

III. Of some particular Duties incumbent upon all Christians, which do necessarily result from a just Resection upon the Whole. And,

(1). The first Thought that does naturally offer it self to us from what has been said, is This; That fince the Christian Institution is of so excellent a Nature, and so highly conducing to the Liberty and Happiness of Mankind; It must doubtless be the indispensable Duty of all those who have been call'd to the Knowledge of it, and live under the Light and Influence of the Gospel, to do what in them lie's, to propagate the same throughout all the World; That God's Way may be known upon Earth, his saving Health Pfal. 97. among all Nations. This is what they owe to God, whose Will it is, That all Men should be I Tim. 2. faved, and come to the Knowledge of the Truth. Tis what they owe to our Bleffed Saviour, whose Honour they are bound to advance, by endeavouring to increase his Subjects, and thereby enlarge his Kingdom. And 'tis what they owe, out of the strictest Obligations from

Love and Charity, to the Souls of Men, who,

Acts 26. by this Means, may have their Eyes open'd, and

be turn'd from Darkneß to Light, and from the

Power of Satan unto God; and thereby receive For
giveness of Sins, and Inheritance among them which

are fanctify'd, by Faith that is in Christ.

(2.) Another Consideration, arising from a just Reflection upon what has been said, is this; That fince there have been Attempts made, more or less, in all Ages of Christianity, by the Perverseness and Superstition of such Men, whose Zeal has run too fast for their Understandings, to corrupt the Simplicity of the Gospel; It must needs be a Duty highly incumbent upon every Christian, who has any Regard to his own spiritual Liberty, or the Purity of Christ's Religion, to examine into the Foundations of his own Faith and Practice, and see, whether or not they are agreeable to the standing Truths reveal'd in Scripture. Because, 'tis to these our Apostle direct's us, as the Rule by which we are to regulate our Conduct; and not to give up our Understandings, to be led blindfold, by the Directions of any Guides, whose Pride and Vanity may declare themselves Infallible.

'Tis plain, that our Apostle, by bidding us Stand fast in our Christian Liberty, does thereby empower us, to judge of, and examine, the Dostrines

that

that are taught us; and even to reject them, when they appear to have no Foundation in the Gospel; Nay, tho' an inspir'd Apostle, or even an Angel from Heaven, should pretend to come commission'd to deliver them. And much more so, therefore, may we judge of, and reject, fuch pretended Doctrines of Christianity, as only the common and ordinary Pastors of the Church have introduc'd; And which are so plainly contrary to Holy Scripture, that nothing but the greatest Ignorance, and the groffest Corruption, could have establish'd them. Such are those new Doctrines, added to the ancient Creed, by a late Council, in a Neighbouring Church, Coun. of concerning Purgatory, Transubstantiation, the Worship of Images, the Invocation of Saints, the Communion in one Kind, and that the Church of Rome is the Mother and Mistress of all Churches, and that there is no Salvation to be had out of her, with feveral other Points, which have either no Foundation in Scripture, or are directly contrary to it; And yet are now requir'd to be believ'd, as of equal Necessity to Salvation, with the Apo-Ales Creed it felf.

But no Persons, or Church, upon Earth, Arch. Bp. have any Authority to make such Additions as Serm. thele to the Christian Faith; Or indeed to make any Change in the Doctrine of the Gospel, as pubpublished by the Apostles, either by taking from it, or adding any Thing to it, as necessary to be Believ'd, or Practis'd, in Order to Salvation. And for any particular Christians to refign up their own Understandings and Judgments to the arbitrary Dictates of such imperious Guides, is to disobey the Commands of their great Lord and

Matt. 23. Master in Heaven, and to call another Man Master
8. upon Earth, which is what we are expresly for-

bidden to do in the Gospel.

(3.) Since it is the Design of the Christian Religion to enlighten the Understandings of Men, to free them from Ignorance and Superstition, and to establish in their Minds the Principles of Righteousness and true Holiness. It must be the Duty of every Professor of it, to lead a Life an-

Eph. 4.1. Saviour, in all Things; To walk worthy of the Vocation wherewith we are called; And to behave

Thef.s. our selves as Children of the Light, and of the Day.

2 Tim.2. Let every one, therefore, who nameth the Name of

19. Christ, depart from Iniquity. Let us subdue every
unreasonable Lust, and irregular Passion in us,
and cast off the Bondage of all Habitual Sin.
Let us season our Minds with true and inward

<sup>12</sup> Cor. 1. Piety, and have onr Conversation in the World in Simplicity, and godly Sincerity. Then shall the Testimony of a good Conscience, be our present

Rejoycing, and the Inheritance of the Saints in Light, Coloff. 1. our future Reward. Let us consider, that the Light of the Gospel, by giving us a more clear and distinct Knowledge of our Duty, has vastly increased our Obligation to it; That we must not now content our selves with a bare outward and external Worship, but remember, That except our Righteousnes shall exceed the Righteous-Matt. 5. neß of the Scribes and Pharifees, we shall in no Cafe enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. Thus neither Hypocrisie, nor Superstition, must be admitted into the Christian's Breaft. The true Ifraelite must have no Guile. His Understanding must be regulated by the naked Evidences of Truth, and his Will, and his Affections, must readily obey it, by doing justly, and loving Mercy, and walking humbly Micah 6. with his God. But laftly,

(4.) To apply what has been said more particularly to our selves of this Nation, both as we have the Christian Religion in great Purity establish'd among us, and as we are engag'd in Endeavours to propagate it, in the foreign unconvert-

ed Parts of the World.

As we are a Christian Nation, we have great Reason to bless God for that Light of the Gospel which we enjoy. He has, indeed, done great Things for us, in establishing us in Liberty, and freeing us from Bondage. For it pleased God to call

of the Gospel; and even again to enlighten us with Divine Truth, by restoring it to us in greater Purity than among any of our Neighbouring Nations, after it had lain, for many Ages, most grossy corrupted. And hereby he has put us under a double Obligation to stand sast for the suture in our Christian Liberty, and to keep our selves from being any more intangled with the Yoke of Bondage.

And yet, so little sensible have we been of these great Mercies, and so very backward to answer the Obligations arising from them, that many of us have been but too ready, both to encourage, and to join in, a late desperate Attempt, which, had it not miscarry'd, must have rooted out the Protestant Religion from among us, as well as have overturn'd that happy Government we are under. And even now, it seems, tho' nothing has yet appear'd equal to the Wisdom of his Majesty's Councils, and the Strength and Power of his Armies, there is still so much of the same Popish Leaven remaining, as is likely to create a new Ferment in the Nation; and that gives but too much Encouragement to the Enemies of our Religion and Government, to hope for Success in the Attempts they are continually making for the Subversion of Both; and may posfibly invite another Foreign Invasion, and thereby involve us again in War and Bloodshed.

And to help forward this hopeful Design, of destroying the Protestant Religion, there are lately at Home, of our own selves, a Set of Men Ads 20. arisen, speaking perverse Things, to draw away Disciples after them; Who hope, by New Dostrines, to overturn Foundations, and to regain by the Pen, what they are not likely to compass by the Sword; For they would build a traly Schismatical, but by themselves absurdly call'd, A Catholick Church of England, upon such a Set of Principles, as are form'd on Purpose, to overthrow our whole Establishment by the late happy Revolution; And which, in their Consequences, would sap the Reformation also; And so bring us back again to our former Superstitions, and our old Anti-christian State.

But, better would it have been for us, not to 2 Pet. 2. have known the Way of Righteousness, than after we have known it, thus to turn from the Holy Commandment delivered unto us. And therefore, since we have been call'd unto Liberty, let us stand fast Gal. 5.13. in it; and not give Way to any slavish Doctrines. Our Apostle, with Relation to his Galatians, wishes, in this Chapter, That they were even cut ver, 12. off who troubled them. The least that we ought to do as Christians, is, to put a Guard upon our selves, that we be not perverted by them; To acquaint our selves with the true Nature of the Christian

Jude v.3, Christian Religion, and to contend earnestly for the Faith, which was once deliver'd unto the Saints, that it may not be corrupted by those who Separate

themselves.

There are laudable Attempts made, by many good Men, and Religious Societies, in this City, to correct this Bad Humour which has overspread the Nation, and has such a tendency to destroy, both our Religion, and Liberties. And if the early instructing of poor Children in the Principles of true Religion, the promoting Christian Knowledge among the more ignorant Grown Persons, and the Reformation of the Manners of the most openly Profligate, are likely means to Effect it, we have realon to hope we may fee, in a short time, this bappy Alteration. And a publick Acknowledgement of these publick Services, is the least that is due to those Worthy Persons, who have voluntarily engag'd in the Trouble, and Expence, of these Undertakings.

But to leave the State of Religion at Home. Let us cast our Thoughts upon what is the direct Aim and Business of our present Society, The Propagation of Christianity Abroad, among the Barbarous Nations in America, both in the Islands, and on the Continent. And here, truly, are the greatest Difficulties to be encountered, and such, as nothing, but the Indefatigable Industry of this Society,

and a greater Number of Subscriptions, and larger Benefactions, and God's peculiar Bleffing upon the Whole, can possibly surmount. I must beg leave, therefore, from this Place, to call upon all Orders and Degrees of Men amongst us, from the Highest to the Lowest, to joyn in the Advancement of this fo Great, and fo Good, a Work. And if they retain any grateful Sense of the Benefits which they themselves have received from the Gospel, it will spur them on, to a hearty Concurrence in this Noble Design, and to the affording their chearful, and bountiful Assistance, towards the supporting of the Measures which are taken for the Propagation of this Gofpel in Foreign Parts; in such Parts of the World, as have not yet been enlighten'd by it, or are in danger of having this Light extinguish'd among them. Let us Reflect, That We our selves were sometimes Darkness, tho' Eph. 5.8. now we are Light in the Lord; and that the Advantages which we have receiv'd from the Zeal of others, who labour'd our Conversion, ought to kindle our own, 'till the common Benefits of Christianity have reached the uttermost Corners of the Earth, and all Flesh have seen the Salvation of Luke 3. God.

Let us remember, that the Gospel is call'd, Good Tydings of great Joy, and that its Benefits were design'd to be extended unto all People. And 2. 10.

we

we cannot be heartily convinced of the Truth, nor perswaded of the Excellency, of the Christian Religion, nor be truly Sensible of the vast Advantage it is of, to the Whole Race of Mankind, unless we desire at the same time that the Privileges of it may be actually conveyed upon all; We cannot pretend to be the Children of the Kingdom of Christ, without wishing to see it continually enlarged, and effectually endeavouring to promote it; And it is part of the daily

Mitt. 6. Prayer he has taught us to make, That his Kingdom may come, which we cannot expect it will

Rom. 11. do, 'till the Fulness of the Gentiles is come in.

May, therefore, the Idols of the Heathen speedily give place to the Name of Christ, in all Parts of the Pagan World! And may the Purity of the Gospel shine brighter and brighter throughout every part of the Church of Christ already settled! May it particularly be always publickly profess'd in its Simplicity, for our Honour, and our Happiness, in these Kingdoms! And may there never be wanting a Powerful Defender of the Christian Exist.

Rev. 11. stian Faith, 'till all the Kingdoms of this World,

15. are become the Kingdoms of our Lord, and of his
Christ, when God himself shall Reign for ever and
ever. Amen.

## FINIS.